THE EVENING STAR. PUBLISHED DAILY, Sunday excepted. At the Star, Building. s.W. Corner Pennsylvania Av. and 11th St. BY THE EVENING STAR NEWSPAPER COMPANY.

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SUMMER RESORTS. DINEY POINT HOTEL.

SALT WATER BATHING. This favorite resort having been thoroughly renovated, with increased cottages and other accommodations, will be opened for the reception of visitors on the FIRST OF JULY, when the subscriber solicits a continuation of patronage.

STEAMERS LEAVE WASHINGTON WED-ESDAY, 60 clock s.m., FRIDAY, 6 o clock a. m., SATDEDAY, 6 o clock a m; and LEAVE BALTIMOBE TUESDAY, 4 p. m., SATURDAY 4 p. m. Touching, going and returning, at the Point. ;e 25

On the Reights opposite Georgetoren.

ROSSLYNN HOUSE.

ontinuation of patronage.

This elegant and attractive summer retreat is now open for the entertainment
of guests. In inviting the patronage of
the public the proprietors deem it only necessary
to call attention to its high, airy, and cool location, and the unsurpassed views presented from
every point of the well appointed and shaly
grounds, and to pledge, in addition to these great
natural advantages, that its larder and bar will be
kept constantly supplied with everything the most
fastidious taste can desire. The cooking shall be
unexcelled, the attention prompt and polite, and
the charges reasonable. the charges reasonable.

Rosslynn may be reached by the Aqueduct
Eridge, or by the Long Bridge via Arlington—
either route affording a pleasant drive through je23-tf STKES & CHADWICK, Proprietors.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

MERCHANTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK.

Hereafter the Fine Steamships E. C. KNIGHT,
JOHF GIBSON. and VALLEY CITY,
of the MERCHANTS' LINE, will make
regular semi-weekly trips beween NEW
YOBK. ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON, and
GEORGETOWN. as follows: Leave NEW YORK,
from Pier 29, East river, every WEDNESDAY
and SATUE DAY at 4 p. m. Leave GEORGETOWN
every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 12 m.
For further infermation apply to JOS. L. GALT
Agent. effice and wharf foot of High st., Georgetown, or at the corner of 17th street and New York
avenue.
J. W. THOM PSON,
President,

NORFOLE AND WASHINGTON. REGULAR LINE.

The safe and commodious Steamer W. W. COIT,

Captain E A. RYTEER, will leave
her dock. feet of High street,
Georgetown. every MONDAY and
THURBDAY, at 9 c'clock a. m., and Gait's wharf,
foot of Ith street, at 10 o'cleck a. m. stopping at
Alexandria, Glymont, Smith's Point. Piney Point
Point Lookout. Fortress Monroe, Old Point Comfort, and Horfolk, Va.
This bost connects at Fort Monroe with the
boat for Cobb's Island.

Returning, will leave NOBFOLK on TUESDAY
and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock p. m.

Passage. So Excursion Ticket, to and from Meals—Breakfest and Supper, 50 cents each; Dinner, S1. State room, S1. Freights taken at the lowest rates. For particulars inquire of GEO. E. MATTINGLY, Ticket Agent, R. F. and P. Railroad, No. 350 Pennsylvania For tickets apply to J L. SAVAGE. Hardware Store, Pennsylvania avenue and 10th street, or on E KBCUSE, Agent. JOS. L. SAVAGE, Proprietor,

NEW EXPRESS LINE. VA., WASHINGTON, AND GEORGETOWN, D. C. Begular sailing day from 14 North Wharves, Philadelphia, SATURDAY, From 63 Water street, Georgetown, WEDNES DAY, at 5 p. m.

Freight received at any time.

Apply to HYDE & TYLER, 63 Water et , Georgetown, D. C. M. ELDBIDGE & CO, Alexandria, Va. WM. CLYDE & OO., 14 North Wharves. Philadelphia.

RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO BAILBOAD, Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTI-MORE and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST, Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7, 8, and 9:30 A. M., and 19:45, 2:50, 4:20, 5:40, and 7:45 P. M. FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7 and 9:30 A. M. and 2.36 and 4.20 P. M. Leave at 7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. He train to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

OH SUNDAY.
FOR BALTIMORM.
Leave at SA. M., and 12:45, 2:50, 5:40, and FOR WAY STATIONS. FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7

A. M., 2.50, and 7:45 and 9 P. M.

On Saturday at 7 A. M., and 2:50 P. M.

On Sunday at 2.50, 7:45 and 9 P. M., only. compacting at Belay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersbürg, &c.

Through tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office at all hours of the day. Also, at the Company's Office, 406

Pennsylvania avenue. Passengers purchasing tickets at the avenue office can there arrange to have their baggage called for and checked at their residence, taken to the depot, and put in the bag-

For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see Myertisement of "Through Line," J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent, nos GEO. S. KOONTZ, General Agent. THEOUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

WASHINGTON, 1858.
Trains between WASHINGTON AND NEW
TORK are now run as follows, viz:
FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.
Leave daily (except Sunday) at 5 A. M., and
:45 and 9 P. M. FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except funday) at 8 A. M. and
:45 and 5:40 P. M.

UN SUNDAY.
Leave for New York at 8:40 P. M., and Philaphia at 6:40 P. M.
coping cars for New York on 9 P. M. train Through tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Beston can be had at the Station Office at all hours at the day. Also, at the Company's Office, No. 106 Pennsylvania avenue. Passengers purchasing tickets at the Avenue office can there arrange to have their baggage called for and checked at their residence, taken he depot, and put in the bag-mare car.

page car.

See Baltimore and Ohio Ballroad advertisement for schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.

L. H. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

20 S GEO. S. KOONTE, Agent, Washington.

DOCTOR SCHUMAN & DURAND'S TONIO!

PREPARED FROM THE CONCENTRATED BITEACT OF FRESH BEEF, OLD COG-NAC BRANDY AND PYRG PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

parts of the human system. It adds directly thereto by increasing the surity and quality of both
Fleeh and Blood, gives action and tone to the Alimentary Canst and building up the human frame. IT IS A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE FOL-

Incipient Consumption, Nervous Debility, Dyspenia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Overworked Mind and Body, Depression of Spirits, Excessive use of Spirituous Liquors, Rheumatism. Ulcers and Chrocic Serse, and is Delicate Females, Delicate and Stokisy Children, and all Diseases arising from a broken down and debilitated impare condition of the Blood. If you want to be permanently cured you must avoid all purgative medicine, and take this Tonic regularly, and a few bottles will make a certain Oure in the most obstinate and for-lors cases.

PRICE, 01 PER BOTTLE. No. 195 WEST PRATT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.
CHARLES STOTT, 375 Pennsylvania avenue.
Washington, Wholesale Agent.
For sale by all Druggiste.
au 4 3m MOABILLA BOCKDEA THE MYCHINE WORKS,

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA.

We have on hand one Portable Steam S w Mills of E Horse Power that we will sell at our works for \$1,700 canh; also, several portable oughness suitable for threshing machines of 8 herse power; also, several portable ong ince off whools from 16 to 20 horse power or under. Fersons wishing to purchase new or second hand machinery, engines or tree, would do well to call or address M. J. LEERS & OO., Parkersburg, West Virginia.

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VOL. XXXIV.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, August 24, 1969.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. E. W. Sartori, the Acting Consul of the United States at Callao, Peru, of the death, on the 15th of April, and the 1st, 2d, 23d and 36th of May, 1869, at sea, of John Kelly Charles Roberts, Manuel Gomez, Charles Hanson, and Charles Anderson, seamen of the ship

son, and Charles Anderson, seamen of the ship

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

We are not in the habit of "puffing" patent med-

cines, but we cheerfully add our testimony to that

of many others in favor of this medicine. The

PAIN KILLER is invaluable for the diseases

for which it is recommended. Try a bettle of

it and see if we do not state correctly .- Roman

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.

ERRING BUT NOBLE.

SELF-HELP FOR YOUNG MEN, who having Erred, desire a better MANHOOD. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOW-ABD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION. Box P Philadelphia, Pa. my 19-co3m

PIC-NICS, EXCURSIONS, &c.

JOSEPH H. SHAFFIELD.

JOSEPH H. SHAFFIELD.

The ever-popular proprietor of Glymont, takes pleasure in announcing to his host of friends and patrons that he will give a GEAND EXCURSION, exclusively under his own management, to Glymont, on WEDNESDAY, September 1.

The commodious steamer WAWASET will leave her wharf, at the foot of Beventh street, at 9 a. m. and 5 p m.; returning, will leave Glymont at 3 and 10 p. m.

In the evening there will be a brilliant display.

and le p. m.
In the evening there will be a brilliant display of fireworks and a grand illumination.

Tickets 50 cents, to be had at all the Hotels, of John F. Ellis, Metzerott, and of J. H. Shaffield, No. 216 Pennsylvania avenue

Weber's Brass and String Band has been engaged for this particular occasion.

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The steamer ABBOW, Captain Thomas Stackpole, leaves her wharf, foot of with
street, daily (except Eundays,) at
10 a m., and on TUESDAY and
THURSDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4½ p m., for
MOUNT VERNON and intermediate landings,
Fare \$1.50. JAMES SYKES, Gen'l Supt.
aus-Im Office: Willard's Hotel.

NAILOR BROTHERS STABLES,

AMUSEMENTS

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY BEmoved their ART STORE from No. 304 Penns.
avenue, to No. 245 F street, between 13th and
14th streets, in Hooe's new building.
Our new store will be opened to the public as
soon as it can be properly fitted up, with a new
and splendid assortment of everything in our line.
Thanking the public for past favors, we hope to
receive a continuance of their patronage, which
we shall at all times endeavor to merit.
jy 3
SMITH & STBONG.

Ho. 486) ON EXHIBITION No. 486
7TH AND SALE 7TH
STREET. AT MARKBITER'S, STREET.

Mo. 486 Seventh street, between D and E streets,
Eight Doors above Odd Fellows' Hall,
Uheice Oil Paintings, Engravings, Uhromos, &c.
Also, Largest Stock Paperhangings, Window
Shades, Picture Frames, Picture Oord and Tecsels, Rings, Rails, &c., in the District. TERMS
CASH. Please Remember Name and Number.
ap 24-17

IMPORTERS OF

Men's Furnishing Goods,

14 HANOVER STREET,

The only place in the city to buy your

BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS

WHOLESALE PRICES

STRASBURGER BROS.,

373 SEVENTH STREET,

WHERE THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT CAN

FOR THE BEST

TRAS AND COFFERS

IN WASHINGTON CITY,

GO TO THE HONG.

636 SEVENTH STREET.

BOOTS AND SHORS.

A DEDUCTION OF 16 PER CENT. ON ALL

Wishing to reduce our large Stock of BOOTS

ond SHOES, we will make a deduction of 10 PME CENT, on all GASH SALES for SIXTY DAYS PROW DATE. H. BURDS & CO., 340 Pennsylvania avenue, jy 23-t8el near Hinth street.

SOB. BIGHTH ST. AND MARKET SPACE,

BT PTEM BBE 1, 1600. Solling at great reduction for cash previous to that time. At

PANOT AND MILLIMERY GOODS

For a few days only, previous to removal Septem-ber 1, 1869. Gall at once and get bargains. At

30 BARRELS BEORIVED.

PURS OLD CIDER VIRIGAR:

IS boxes prime few York Testory CERREN. fo
sale at lowest New York and Baltimore prices.

HORTERAN PRODUCE COMPANY.

YOUR PORT, SYS., between 18th and 11th SW.

DARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

Belling our entire stock

For a few days only.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

IMPORTANT WILL BRHOVE TO

B. C. STEVENS, Proprietor.

OHBAP FOR CASE

DAVIS',

DAVIS',

CORNER OF GERMAN,

ISAAC COALE, JR., & BRO.,

au 18-eo3m,lstp

OMNIBUSSES FOR PIO-NICS

jy 28-1m Between 131/2 and 14th.

REMOVAL.

ALL ABOARD FOR GLYMONT.

au 23 1m

Citizen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1869.

Nº. 5.136.

OFFICIAL. EVENING STAR. DEPARTMENT OF STATE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON. August 25, 1869. \ Information has been received at this Department from Mr. E. W. Sartori, the Acting Consul of the United States at Callao, Peru, of the death on the 26th of April, 1869, at the hospital in Callao, of Edward Shepard; also, on the 14th of June, 1869, at the same place, of George Cameron; and at sea, on the 18th of May, 1869, of John Stolie, seaman.

Washington News and Gossip.

INTERNAL REVENUE .- The receipts from this source to-day were \$483,202.35.

APPOINTED .- F. W. Guptill, of Maine, was yesterday appointed a first-class clerk in the second Auditor's Office.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL has promised to be present at the Georgia State Fair, to be held in Macon in November

IN CONSEQUENCE of the absence of nearly all the principal Government officers there is but very little bu aness being transacted in any of the Executive Departments.

SECRETA' AY ROBESON and Vice Admiral Porter are expected to return here from their tour of ins pection about the latter part of next week.

ANO MAKA DISPATCH says the Congressional Retren cament Committee spent Sunday at Salt Lake, and reached Promontory, en route to San 'crancisco, yesterday morning.

Will enrich the blood and prevent it from becoming watery and weak, give a healthy complexion, restore the appetite, invigorate the system, and are very palatable. These bitters are recommended to all persons requiring a safe and valuable tonic to impart tone and strength to the system, not given by bitters merely stimulant in their effects; which, although they may possess tonic vegetable properties, cannot give the strength to the blood which the Iron Bitters will give.

Prepared by Wm. Eins. Chemist. For sale in Washington by KIDWELL & SON, Pennsylvania avenue and lath street.

my26-3m LISADING TOBACCO MERCHANTS have netition ed Commissioner Delano to suspend the nevr regulation requiring tobacco stamps to be put, on the edge instead of the end of the box, as heretofore.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION, headed by Hiram Walbridge, of New York, and accompanied by Senator Thayer, left Sacramento this morning to make a thorough inspection of the Union and Central Pacific railroads.

REAR ADMIRAL JOSEPH SMITH, President of the Examining Board in session at the Navy Department, returned here last evening from short visit to the Virginia White Salphur Springs. He is much improved in health.

SECRETARY RAWLINS, we regret to learn's had another severe hemorrhage last night. He is much prestrated this morning, though his physicians think he will be out in a day or

SECRETARY BOUTWELL is expected to return here about the middle of next week, and among the first of his official actions will be the awarding of the contract for furnishing stone for the new Post Office at New York, bids for which were opened a few days since.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER "LANCAS-TER," which is to be the flag-ship of the South Atlantic Squadron, Rear Admiral Jos. Lanfolk for some weeks, on account of the scarcity of seamen. She was, however, commissioned to-day, and will leave in the course of a few

TRANSFER OF REVENUE SUPERVISORS .-Supervisor Barbour, of Michigan and Missouri, has been transferred to the southern dis-

Supervisor Conklin, of Louisiana and Arkansas, has been tranferred to Michigan and Wisconsin, and Supervisor Young, of Ohio, has been transerred to Arkansas.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS. - The receipts from customs at the ports below named from August 14th to 21st, inclusive, were as follows: Boston, \$405,386.09; New York, \$3,165,438.25; Philadelphia, \$126,162.53; Baltimore, \$242,-220.17; New Orleans, August 7th to 14th, 8179,-138.39; San Francisco, to July 31st, \$268,573.67;

THE SEGAR MANUFACTURERS of Philadel. phia have applied to Commissioner Delano for permission to distribute leaf tobacco to journeymen to take to their homes to manufacture ssgars. Commissioner Delano declined to consent to any such practice, and insisted that all segars should be manufactured at the factory, where they can be counted and the tax assessed, in conformity with the law.

PERSONAL .- Senator M. H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, is at Willards. ... Edward Thornton, British Minister, has returned to Washington from his summer vacation. Sena. tor Abbott, of North Carolina, passed through here last evening on his way North. Hon. W. A. Howard, whose nomination as Minister to China was confirmed during the last session of Congress, is stopping at the St James.

Philadelphia. of, which Commodore Goldsborough is President, has concluded the trial of Passed Assistant Paymaster Chas. D. Mansfield, and forwarded the record of proceedings with the findings to the Navy Department, The Court will remain in session to dispose of the cases of a number of seamen who are to be

WASHINGTONIANS AT FORT LEAVENWORTH. Colonel James M. Moore, Quartermaster U.S. Army, is on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and has with him as clerks John Brodhead, C. C. Clare, and J. C Moore, well known in the Quartermaster's Department here during the war. Colonel William G. Moore is paymaster and Major W. A. Elderkin commissary at the same post.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN -Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office, is in receipt of returns from the local office at San Francisco, California, showing a disposal of 49,320 acres of the public domain during the past month. The greater part of the land was sold for cash, realizing \$55,377; the remainder taken under the homestead law, and located with agricultural college scrip and military war-

THE EUROPEAN SQUADRON .- Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Wm. Radford, commanding the European squadron, dated Naples, August 7th. The flag ship Franklin was at Naples, but expected to sail on the 8th for Trieste. The Plymouth sailed from Naples on the 6th of August for Athens, Smyrna, Beyrout, Jaffa, Alexandria, Tripoli, Messina, Palermo, and Marseilles. The Richmond was

stationed of the coast of Spain. THE BASE BALL TAX -As there has been much grambling at the recent decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, requiring treasurers of base ball clubs to make returns and pay the tax upon their receipts, it may be voluntarily take up the question and make such a decision, but the matter was submitted to him by an assessor of the department, hence he was compelled to rule upon it, and his decision was made in accordance with the law

PRESIDENT GRANT STRIVED at Concord, N. H., yesterday at 3:30 P. M., and was immediately escorted to the State House, where he was introduced from the front steps to the assembled crowd by Governor Stearns in a few well-chosen remarks. He was then introduced to Mayor Stevens, who welcomed the President to the hospitality of the city in a brief address, to which the President replied, expressing regret at not being able to spend more time among the Granite Hills. General hand-shaking and introductions followed.

NAVAL ORDERS .- Assistant Surgeon Charles Smart has been ordered to report to the commanding officer at Sedgwick barracks in this manding officer at Sedgwick barracks in this city for duty as Port Surgeon. Ansistant Surgeon J. H. Kinsman has been ordered to relieve Surgeon J. P. Wright from duty at Fort Warren. Beston marbor, and the latter has been ordered to report to the Commanding General, Department of Dakots, for assignment to duty in place of Assistant Surgeon W. H. Gardner, who has been ordered to report to the Surgeon General,

EVADING PAYMENT OF THE INCOME TAX. W. W. Murphy, United States Consul General at Frankfort-on-the-Main, has informed ral at Frankfort-on-the-Main, has informed the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, through Hon. D. A. Wells, that there are a great number of Americans in Germany, as well as in other parts of Europe, residing there to escape the revenue tax, and that in this way the Government is annually defrauded of large sums of money, no returns being made to the assessors in this country. The attention of the Department is also called to the large number of naturalized citizens claiming American citizenship and residing in Germany, who refused to pay the taxes assed by the Government, and to otherwise comply with the laws. The subject is one of great importance, and will be presented to Congress at the next session.

PROPOSED EMIGRATION OF COLORED MEN PROM GROBGIA TO THE WEST .- Some weeks ago an informal meeting of the colored mechanics of this city was held for the purpose of beginning the organization of a National Colored Men's Trades Union. Committees were selected and letters sentiall over the country, explaining the object of the meeting and asking co-operation. Yesterday a person interested in the matter received a letter from the president of a colored men's trades union the president of a colored men's trades union in Macon, Ga., saying that they were fully organized and willing to aid their brethren here. The writer says the colored mechanics are well organized for protection throughout the State, but they find it impossible to secure justice from the white population, and that a convention of colored mechanics is called to meet in Macon in October, to devise means for immigration to the Northwestern States and Territories. A committee has been appointed to visit the Northern cities for the purpose of to visit the Northern cities for the purpose of securing some competent persons to interest themselves in the matter, and aid the colored people of Georgia to migrate West in colonies

THE REVENUE MARINE SERVICE .- The Board of Examiners proper of the Revenue Marine Service, consisting of Capts. Faunce and Slicer, and Lieut. Frank Barr, left here last evening for Ogdensburg, N. Y., to begin the general examination of the Lake cutters Chase, Fessenden, Dix, Perry, (special,) Sherman, and Johnson. From that point they will proceed to Oswego, and thence to Erie,

The commission of revenue marine and steamboat inspection officers appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to examine and re-port upon the side-propeller steam cutter Commodore Perry will meet at Erie, Pa., on the 31st inst. This commission consists of Capt.
John McGowan, president; Capts. J. Faunce,
Geo. Slicer, Douglass Ottinger; Chief Engl.
neers W. C. Wheeler, Thos. Fitzpatrick, Pat'k Brannan; Superintendent Inspector Asaph S. Bemis; Local Inspector Wm. T. Pease; and Assistant Jos. Knight. It is understood the health of Capt. McGowan will not permit him to act, and he will be relieved at Erie, Capt. Fannce, the senior member, acting as presi

The survey of the Western rivers is for the present deferred, because of the necessity for the board to return to Washington to complete their labors in revising the code of regu of the service and examining officers. The tour of inspection will be finished by the 12th of turn to the city, and the remainder of that month will be devoted to the revision of the code of regulations. The examination of officers will commence on the 1st of September

THE GETTYSBURG LAND MARKS.

Special Correspondence of the Evening Star. GRTTYSBURG, August 25th, 1869.—1 hoped to write to you something interesting, but the telegraphic communications deprive me of that pleasure. The examination of the field, so extensive, covers thirty square miles. So you see that only the prominent parts of it can be inspected. Officers here, who took part in the engagements, have very little difficulty in pointing out the locations of their troops; and when they do so stakes are driven to be superseded by more enduring land marks. Every-thing is done in fairness, and the general desire is to render all the features of battle critically correct as they shall be recorded in history. The people about here, or rather the prominent citizens, unite in the hospitalities. There do not appear to be any invalids at the springs. Whether they were well when they came here or were cured afterwards, is a prospect all around is charming. A stranger to our country, not knowing where he was—on so important a battle field—would suppose for a moment that the fields and hills, teeming with grain and clothed with green, were ever points of battle, and especially would the thought be excluded under the light of the

moon which sheds its soft, silvery light over ground once stained with carnage, and under which sleep the slain of battle. * * * By Associated Press. GETTYSETEG, August 25.—The arrivals to day comprise, among others, Generals Fowler and Gatis, of the First Army Corps; General and Gatis, of the First Army Corps; General Webb, of the Second Corps; General Chamberlain, Adjutant General Locke and Col. S. M. Jackson, of the Fifth Corps; General Hunt, Chief of Artillery, and Major Moore, of the Tweitth Corps. Among others now here are Major W. C. Armor, aid-de-camp to General General General Hall, of the Second Marine Battery, which opened the engagement under General Reynolds, in the first day's battle, and also General Serrell; Colonels Southron, Hartshorne and Irwin; Major W. A. Reilly, Captains J. Watson, jr., and J. R. Paxton and Colonel W. M. Boone, late Adjutant General of the Maryland Brigade.

General H. V. Boynton, who commanded a regiment in the army of the Cumberland, is among the visitors. General Gregg, who had among the visitors. General Gregg, who had

command of the cavalry on the right, expects to attend before the close of the week. Adjutant General Townsend says he cannot be pre-sent because of business engagements at Wash-ington. General Meade last week wrote that he wants and expects to be here, unless prevented by business.

This morning, in accordance with a previous arrangement, a party proceeded to examine a designated part of the battle-field. It consisted of General Slocum, Governor Geary, Gens. Greene, Barnum, Selfridge, Kane, Fowler, Shaler, Meredith, Vonamsberg, Dana, Steinwehr, and Colonels Ricketts, Dudley, Flanders, McFarland, Treauff and Ossmusser, Major Selfridge, and many others, including Major Selfridge, and many others, including Major Selfridge, and many others, including Dr. C. Horner, Judge Heiston, Messrs. Mc-Conaughy and Wills, of the Memorial Association, also Colonel Bachelder, Messrs. Watker and Rathermell, artists. Captain H. C. Deming, the official reporter of the association, also accompanied the party. They examined the positions at Cemetery and Culp's Hills and in the immediate neighborhood, embracing the positions held in that locality on the day of the battle by the 11th and 12th corps and a part of the 1st and 6th corps. Several disputed positions were settled, it being corceded by one party to the other that misapprehensions had existed.

existed.

In the afternoon a party consisting of Generals Slocum, Green, Kane, Barnum, and others, visited the vicinity of Round Top. A large part of the field of battle being owned by private citizens, prominent military men and civilians who examined the ground to-day had a conference swith a view of purchasing and adding it to the sections now under the control of the Memorial Association. It was thought that the Legislatures of the States which sent troops to this field should subscribe in part the required amount of money to effect such purchase, and that Congress also be asked to assist. In addition to this it is desired that the breastworks and other defenses be preserved from further destruction, and that those which have further destruction, and that those which have further destruction, and that those which have been removed should be restored as far as possible to their original condition.

The grand reunion ball and reception, civil and military, took place to-night at the Springs Hotel. It was largely attended by the guests and ladies of Gettyeburg.

MASSACHUSETTS HABOR ENFORM CONVENTION.—At the session of the Massachusetts Laber Reform Convention, in Boston, yestarday,
Mr. Davis, of New York, first addressed the
body. He declared the workingmen had not
their rights, and their votes alone could purify
the ballot. He presented a series of resolutions
in the form of a memorial to Congress, saking,
mong other things, the abolition of the Senate
and the turning over of the whole legislative
power to the House of Representatives, and
also the alteration of the Constitution that
all acts shall be submitted to the people for
their consideration. Mr. Walker, of Alabama,
then addressed the convention. In the course
of his remarks he denied that the people of the
South desired the importation of coolle labor.
Gen. West, of Mississippi, speke on the currency question, advising the laboring men to
put no faith in schemes for the settlement of
the financial problem.

Mon. John C. Brechinridge has under consideration the offer of a chair in the Kentucky Law University.

Sevensh. Ga., capitalists are building a number of cheap tenement houses to rent to laboring men on reasonable terms,

TELEGRAMS TO THE STAR This Afternoon's Dispatches.

CALIFORNIA APPAIRS. The Cangressional Retrenchment Commit-tee—Senator Carl Schurz—Sunken Rocks in the Pacific—Cattle Disense—Fire on the Pacific Railroad—Two Miles of Snow Sheds Destroyed.

Sheds Destroyed.

San Francisco, Aug. 25.—The Congressional Retrenchment Committee passed Eldo to-day, and wiff reach here to-morrow night.

The Germans have made grand preparations for the reception of Carl Schurz. A committee will meet him at Sacramento to morrow and accompany him to this city, where the Germans will turn out en masse in torch-light procession to meet him.

The Captain of the ship Arbar, from Hong Kong, reports having discovered a cluster of rocks not marked down on his chart, on a direct route from San Francisco to Hong Kong. A dead reckoning made the location of latitude 31.50 north, longitude 139.25 east, bearing north, horthwest, half west from Smith's Island; distance forty, we miles.

General Stoneman has issued an order to issue so more beef to the carrison at Wilmington, Cal., because of the disease among the cattle.

cattle.

The Bark Adeline Elwood is reported as arrived at Portland, Oregon.

Two miles of snow sheds on the Central Pacific Relirond, between Cisco and Summit, were destroyed by fire last night. Considerable iron is reported badly burnt, and a large number of cross-ties destroyed. The eastern and western trains were delayed. A large force is at work clearing the track and repairing the road, which will be ready for the regular trains to-morrow morning. The passengers, mails and beggage were transferred across the break this afternoon in wagons.

FROM FRANCE. Movements of the Empress-The Senatus Consultum.

PARIS, August 26.—The Empress has abandoned her journey to Jerusalem, and will remain at Constantinople for a week.

The Senate will commence the discussion of the Senatus Consultum on the 1st day of September. A report on the Senatus Consultum points to the results of the legislation of 1852, tranquility, development of education and increased wealth. France is supported by 1,400,000 soldiers, who are ready to proceed to the frontier. She is respected by the great powers of the earth, and she has passed from the dictatorship to complete liberty. The report concludes that the generation of 1869 can improve upon that of 1852, sheuld it consolidate the work undertaken.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN. More Troops For Cuba-Polo, the Carlist Sentenced to Death, &c. MADRID, August 26.—General Prim has gone to Vichey, and Admiral Topete acts in his ab-sence. Six thousand additional troops will be sent to reinforce the Spanish army in Cuba within the coming two weeks. captured at the head of a Carlist band, have been sentenced to death.

Unsuccessful efforts have been made by the Wife and friends of Polo for clemency in his behalf. Several other Carlist prisoners have also been condemned to death. An official circular has been issued by the Government thanking the volunteers and others for the efforts made towards the restoration of peace.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE. LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Post to-day, in its comment on the coming boat race, expects the Oxford crew to win, but considers that their failure to do so will be no disgrace. The Harvards will have the fairest of fair play, and where physique and endurance are so equally matched, the best style must win. The excitement in regard to the race continues to grow, and the merits of the crews form the general topic of conversation. The arrangements to preserve order and keep the course clear are regarded with great satisfaction. The general feeling among the sporting reporters is that the race will be the most spir ited and well contested. There is still bet ting at odds of two to one on the Oxfords

MOVEMENTS OF THE KENTUCKY MI LOUISVILLE, August 25.-Of the four compa

nies of militia that went to Lebanon, one returned to-day. It is contemplated to mount some of the men and hunt down the outlaws which infest the counties of La Rue. Marion and Nelson. Thus far no conflict has taken

NEW YORK REPUBLICAN STATE CON-VENTION. NEW YORK, August 25 .- The Republican State Committee held a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day, and prepared a call for the Republican State Convention to be held at

Syracuse on the 29th of September, and re-arranged the basis of representation in future FALL IN BREADSTUFFS IN ENGLAND. LONDON, Aug. 26.—The very fine weather we have enjoyed for a long time past is having a depressing tendency. In the breadstuff mar-ket throughout the country sellers are asking

prices above the views of the buyers. THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT. NASHVILLE, August 25.—A report has been current to-day that Governor Senter intends to call together the old Republican Legislature to

ratify the Fifteenth Amendment.

Foreign News by Cable, The Pekin Government refuses to ratify the convention concluded by Mr. Burlingame and the Chinese embassy with the United States J. Ross Browne, late United States Minister to China, in reply to an address of British and American residents in Shanghae, denounced Burlingame's policy, and said he considered it evidence of Chinese disinclination for progress. He declared the establishment of foreign relations with China on a basis of equality impos sible at present, and thought the yielding atti-tude of foreign powers would tend to produce war, as revelations lately made proved the mis-taken nature of the British policy. The Uninese text of Burlingame's credentials differs from the foreign version. In the former he is appointed envoy of China to tributary nations The Pall Mall Gazette, of London, in an article on the recent treaties with China, says it was a habit of foreigners to lecture the Chinese on internal improvements. By the American treaty such interference is abandoned. Chinaleft free, would learn to feel secure, and so come out of her shell and bear her part in the commerce of the world. It is quite intelligible that American residents in China should dislike the treaty, but why should the Pekin Government dislike it.

ernment dislike it.

The Harvard and Oxford crews were out yesterday, but only made short strikes down the river. The Harvards have been practicing starts. They have decided to use Elliott's boat for the race. Walter Brown will assist at the start. Kelley confidently asserts that the Harvards must win, and thinks the match will be virtually finished before the boats reach Hammersmith bridge. Brown also declares the belief that the Americans will come in first. Last night betting stood two to ten on the Oxfords. Arrangements for preserving order on or about the river on the day of the race are all that could be desired. The Commissioners of Police have detailed 800 men to guard the river banks during the race. Arrangements for the match between Walter Brown and Renforth have not been completed. Brown declines to

match between Walter Brown and Renforth have not been completed. Brown declines to row on the Tyne, anding that river unsuitable, but has no objection to the Thames. Renforth will probably accept Brown a challenge to row on the latter river.

In the Senate of France yesterday the report of the Communities on the Senatus Consultum was read. The principal medifications are as follows:—The Senate may reject a law without giving their reasons. The government on demanding that the votes of confidence or want of confidence be rejected to the bureau, may appoint a committee to report on the same. A decree will establish the regulations rendered necessary by the Senatus Consultum, and will define the constitutional relations of the great powers of State.

ARRIVAL OF UNIFFERS."—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Republic says:—"Twenty-five Orientials from California arrived here vesterday, to be employed as waiture in the city hotels. The thing was accomplished very quietly, lest the Milieum gentlemen employed at these establishments should make a noise about it. There is nothing of the 'coolie' about these strangers, nor its they belong to what the Californians call the 'riff-raff.' This first installment of the colling flood was not brought here by Sing-Man nor Hoogmanschap, nor any other wholestle contractor, but by the proprietor of a prominent intelligence office in Broadway. Their wages are 37 per mouth with board the first year, 310 the second year, with a promise of better terms from that time forward—if the agrangement is mutually agreeable,"

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION AS A MEANS OF SOCIAL AMELIORATION. Educational Reform—The Dignity of La-bor—Co-operation—Technical Teaching —Industrial Schools—Kindergarten Cul-ture—Training Schools in Europe—Co-operative Housekeeping, &c.

EDITOR STAR:-Some days ago THE EVEN-ING STAR had a very funny article on the workingwomen's movement. "Attempt to hold a meeting-slim attendance-women's rights women on hand-Dr. Mary E. Walker, Mrs. Dr. Lockwood, et al.—the working women of Washington have failed to put in an appearance." Such articles may amuse many readers for a moment, just like fire-crackers amuse little boys, but the ladies who are thus ridiculed are the last who will profit anything by them. It would perhaps be better for them if they were less ambitious; if they could be more restful; if they, for instance, would profit by the example of their sister, Miss Clara Barton, who nobly devoted herself during the war to narsing our wounded soldiers, and who, after the war, commenced a successful search for the last resting place of many an unfortunate victim of the Andersonville herror, without making any fuss about it.

My intention in this article is to call the attention of the public to the Kindergarten cultur, co-operative industrial schools and co-

tur, co-operative industrial schools and co-operative housekeeping, and especially to sug-gest that the female politico-philantaropists in Washington, New York and other places would do well to consider the ways how their sisters, not only in the Old World, but also in Boston, Clambridge and other places Boston, Cambridge and other places are con-tending for their rights, where they propose to improve the moral, social and intellectual con-dition of their whole sex, and being thus ele-vated, to claim simply what they are legiti-mately entitled to by nature and their own ef-forts. The prevailing form of female efforts to a more commanding and responsible posi-tion is by associations. There are seventeen such societies in all Germany, whose objects, though varying with the locality, embrace a though varying with the locality, embrace a thorough scientific education, the development of technical and artistic talents, material provision for the destitute, and the instruction of young women in the higher schools, in domestic and other forms of in-

dustry. I repeat, the female politico-philanthropists of Washington and other places would do well to consider the ways, not only in the Old World, but also of some of their sisters in Boston and Cambridge, how they are contending for their rights. There is, in the first place, Miss Elizabeth P. Penbody, who has devoted herself to the kindergarten culture, who has been in Euthe kindergarten culture, who has been in Europe and made a special study of the kindergarten established in Hamburg, Berlin and Dresden by Froebel himself and his most distinguished scholars. There is Mrs. Horace Mann, Mrs. Pierce, and other ladies, who have recently established co-operative housekeeping in Cambridge, which seems to have been considered in a perfectly practical, and, in every way, sensible manner. There is the Industrial Institute for Women and Girls recently actab Institute for Women and Girls, recently estab-lished in Boston. I have no doubt that this institute also soon will have a kindergarten. Two years ako, a lady physician, dependent

on her profession for support, undertook to women, to find them a better means of earning a livelihood than picking up rags and other refuse in the streets or working in other occupations equally as low and degrading. With these, unaided, and entirely at her own expense, she labored, for nearly a year, without being able to reform them so as to change their love of low degrading employment, which had been instilled into them when young. Disappointed, but not discouraged, she saw her mistake in trying to make vigorous plants from old fossils, and she abandoned the class and set about forming a private school of young girls, from four to ten years of age. Here she made her grand discovery, that the moment a young gurl, no matter how filthy and forlorn, was once taught to sew two pieces of ribt on together, as to form a pretty bow, or mend a rent in her garment, from that moment the whole ambition of the young mind, so sensitive and tender in girls, would change. Filthiness in every form would vanish with most surprising swiftness, and love of the beautiful in all that adorns womanhood; would range itself throughout a class in hopeful assurance. She introduced, also, beyond the art of mending, cutting, and making undergardents, the use of the sewing machine, making worsted work, &c.; also the arts of printing and telegraphing, occupations eminently fitting for women; and in the short space of two years, from her school of seventy pupils, some twenty-five have graduated, and are now earning from nine to twelve dollars per week. The name of this lady is Dr. L. S. Batchelder. If time and space would permit 1 could give very interesting and instructive accounts from similar Institutes in Germany. There is the association in Bremen which has provided instruction for four hundred girls, and expended a large amount of gratuities to poor women. Similar institutes are in many other cities all over Germany. Foremost is the school for training female servants, in Gottenberg in Sweden. This school was established by an energetic lady, with charity equal to her countrywomen, Jenny Lind and Frederika Bremer. Girls of good moral character, who wish to go cut to service, are received, and under the direction of a competent matron are made adepts tion in Bremen which has provided instruction rection of a competent matron are made adepts in the sublime mysteries of the kitchen and laundry. The establishment takes in washing and baking and cooking for private families, hotels and restaurants, and the money thus earned goes for towards particularly. earned goes far towards paying the current expenses. The girls are taught to put their hands to everything that must be done in the household. By turns they wait upon table, and the matron is at the head to give instruction, that they may become expert in serving the dinner as well as in cooking, and those who sit at the table may also learn to be decent in eating it. These young women are in con-stant demand by families, who are ready to pay them higher wages, because they are graduates of a training school, where they have learned the theory and practice of house-hold labor. The admission to this training house is regarded as a great privilege. It is even secured as a reward for proficiency in the free schools, so that a young woman who has distinguished herself for good conduct in school, is entitled to still further education in this house as a reward of merit. I should not forget to mention, also, the selfsupporting Co-operative Industrial School for boys and girls, founded in Reutlingen, in South

Germany, by Herr von Werner, the son of the Finance Minister. The founder was a student of the University of Tubingen, and at the time poor vicar. The institution was opened for oor and destitute children, in order to show the possibility of using children's work as a capital for making such institutions self-supporting, and getting rid of the degrading influence of alms-houses. This institution, after many struggles and privations, is now very large and quite rich. It sends its traveling agents over South Germany and Switzerland. The knitting and cretchet work and net-work The knitting and cretchet work and net work of the girls is sold for thirty to sixty thousand florins per year. The cotton mill is owned in fifty shares; a wool factory and chemical laboratory occupy twenty houses. A kindergarten, a hospital, and a bank, also belong to the establishment; also, a ribbon factory, a machine shop, a blacksmith's shop, shoemaker's, a furniture factory, a tannery, a school of design and engraving, and large machine shop and steam works, and four thousand acres of land. There are nine hundred children, from two to twenty years of age, and five hundred and eighty adults in twenty-three different establishments, entirely self-supporting. The capital building, although the work was all done by members of the institution, cost \$200,000. 1 have already mentioned that also a kindergar. ital building, although the work was all done by members of the institution, out \$200,000. I have already mentioned that also a kindergarten is in the center of this establishment. "A happy result would be obtained," says Mrs. H. Parker, "if the young were so situated as to be able to make a choice of congenial work, rather than wait to stumble upon it in the afternoon of life, or never find it at all. One cannot glance at the career of many distinguished ecientists without being convinced that the range of their early studies was too limited to awaken their latent powers."

BTo those who look below the superficial agitations of European politics, to the deeper agencies of social amelioration, the movement for the prometion of technical education, as the instruction of the working classes in the armand industries of life, is full of encouraging promise. Beth in England and on the Continent, this subject is occupying the earnest attention of the best minds. But this is by no means an Old World question; it is equally urgent and equally agitated here. In the theory of popular education, in its recognition as a universal right, in the complete social risation, and in the magnitude of the appropriations for it, we are undoubtedly greatly in advance of Europe. Already is 1860 Congress passed an sot appropriating large amounts of public land to the averail States, to be devoted, as the ensetment declares, to teaching such branches of learning as are related to agricultural and the mechanic arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and profession of life." This action of Congress was a concession to the growing demand for practical instruction among the common of the concession to the growing demand for practical instruction among the common of the concession to the growing demand for practical instruction among the common of the concession to the growing demand for practical instruction among the common of the concession to the growing demand for p

tre defects of existing educational provisions and arrangements. That the common schools of the country are the only adequate instrumentality for the general diffusion of that technical scientific teaching which is now confessedly the great desideratum of the industrial classer, seems therefore beyond dispute. The idea that these subjects can only be taught in colleges is a perions mistake dispute. The idea that these subjects can only be taught in colleges is a serious mistake. I he common schools are undoubtedly designed to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic; but not these alone, for they are but the means of working with ideas and acquiring positive knowledge. The true aim of the common school is nothing less than the intellectual preparation of the greatest portion of the people for the work of life, and this to a very considerable degree they can be made to accomplish. They have charge of the children of the Republic from the ages of five or six to sixteen, and to say that it requires a dozen years to get the simple use of the intelfive or six to sixteen, and to say that it requires a dozen years to get the simple use of the intellectual tools is preposteroms. Indeed, this is mainly the work of early childhood. However, it is notorious that these institutions, in point of fact, teach little or nothing of the kind before-mentioned; for the perfectly sufficient reason that the teachers know nothing of these subjects. It is a trite remark, that "as is the teacher so is the school;" and that to improve the schools it is necessary first to improve teacher so is the school;" and that to improve the schools it is necessary first to improve those who control them, the normal institutions. If, therefore, the masses of the people are to be taught the elements of technical and scientific knowledge for the practical purposes of life, this can only be done by introducing the necessary studies into the normal schools, and pursuing them there systematically and thoroughly. In this way, and in this only, can all the people be reached. Onlieges may be useful for those who can attend them to pursue these subjects still more completely, but the main work must rest with the common schools—common only in the sense that they are unicommon only in the sense that they are uni-But our system of school instruction is carried

eople, and was of course a tacit criticism of

But our system of school instruction is carried so far as to render the pupil, when leaving school unfit or disinclined to seek a livelihood by manual labor, while he looks with contempt upon any form of it which may be called servile or menial. The labor question in the United States is becoming more and more perplexing every year, and the trouble arises not more from the development of our democratic principle than from the excess of our free education, which tends to the decrease of the number of hand-workers and the multiplication of head-workers. Servants, so called cation of head-workers. Servants, so called. we have none, but those who come from abroad. By the by, even now thave seen a letter of Elihu Burritt to the editor of the New York Times, dated Birmingham, August 2, in regard to an Interna-tional Land and Labor Agency, in which he says: "I believe that there are hundreds of families reached by your Journal that would be glad to avail themselves of the facilities it offers them for obtaining tidy, modest, wellbred English house servants, and perhaps governesses for young children." In speaking about England, I should not forget to mention about England, I should not forget to mention George Muller's (a Germap) Orphan House at Bristol. He has lifteen handred orphans now within his charge. The girls who are received into the establishment are kept till per are able to go to service. They generally remain till they are about seventeen years old. They rarely leave so der. They are instructed, besides their school instruction, in all kinds of useful needlewerk and household work. "We uniformly prefer fitting the girls for service," useful needlework and household work. "We uniformly prefer fitting the girls for service," says Mr. Muller, "instead of apprenticing them to a basiness, as being generally far better for their bodies and souls." Of course such girls will make tidy, modest, well-bred house servants and governesses. As I have said before, the servants for this country must be imported. And yet, to be a servant is what we all are to the servants for this country must be imported. And yet, to be a servant is what we all are to work for our food and forunes, and it is wrong to despise labor in any honest calling. While this is true of both sexes, it is especially true of women. And it is a shame that young women in America turn away in disgust from the labor of a household, and prefer any service to that which is the easiest and best paid. I should not forget to mention here that also in Pennsylvania there are forty schools, so graded that the orphans are taken at any age. graded that the orphans are taken at any age, maintained and educated until they arrive at the age of sixteen years, when they are genattained a sufficient knowledge of some trade as a branch of usefulness to enable them to support themselves. For this purpose the Legislature at its last sitting made an annual appropriation of \$450,000. I beg leave once more to call the attention not only of our women reformers, but of all the philanthropists, to the before-mentioned in-

stitution: for as reading, writing and arithmetic are the three grand elementary studies essential to complete education, so cooking, washing and ironing are the three fundamen-tal branches of domestic culture. They are important for every woman; they are indispensible for a servant. In regard to the Industrial Institute for Women and Giris started at Boston, a philanthropist says in a Boston paper: - Since the days and deeds of one whose statue adorns the square in front of our State capitol, no movement of so great importance has been inaugurated, we venture to say, in this State, as the late action of the school committee of Boston, sanctioned by the Mayor and Councils, by an appropriation to found an in-dustrial school of \$3,000 -an experiment of the highest promise, and one that will, beyond question, cause thousands of laboring women in after years to look back to the exgratitude." While we thus show how keenly alive are the members of the school committee of Boston to every electrical spark of im-provement in the public schools of that city. we cannot close without referring to the cause of this movement. The Industrial School has been started, as mentioned already, by Dr. L. S. Batchelder, the object of which is to fit women for the business of life by instructing women for the business of life by instructing them in printing, telegraphing, cutting and making different kinds of garments, and various other trades and occupations, whereby they may be enabled to become self-supporting, thus lessening the expenses of the city in many ways. Thus they can really find "bome and peace in Boston." Will not the ladies in the District of Columbia try the experiment, not only with an industrial school, but also with co-operative housekeeping and kindergarten culture! Washington, the capital of the nation, a city of 140,000 inhabitants, and not one kindergarten! I have mentioned that Miss Peabody has been in Europe to make a special

one kindergarten! I have mentioned that Miss Peabody has been in Europe to make a special atudy of the kindergarten culture.

In conclusion, one word more about the Co-operation Housekeeping which has been started at Cambridge by Mrs. Charles P. Peirce, Mrs. Horace Mann and other ladies. Says Mrs. C. P. Peirce: "The spirit of the age, as I conceive it, far down beneath all the apparent chaos and confusion, far above all the strife and conflicts, is that of the brotherhood of man. For his the age when men help each other in everything they do. It is the age of combined capital, of stock companies, or the division—a organization of labor, of labor-saving machinery. The great army of men stand shoulder to shoulder, and in solid phalanx are marching to the unknown, are fighting with marching to the unknown, are fighting with and subduing the powers of nature-binding the ocean, chaining the lightning, civilizing the wilderness, annihilating time and space, that they may more quickly communicate with each other. It is true that the principle motive to exertion for most men seems to be, not the ac-complishment of all these great things, but merely to make money for their merely to make money for their families. Still the way they all take hold to do this is identical. They all work together; they all help each other, and not only the support of their familes, but all these wonders beside are the result. Now, if in modern times men have discovered that family support can be accomplished more successfully for the individual, and more advantageously for the community by working together, why should not women, too, find that they can best fulfil their mission of family comfort by combined action? "Bear ye one anothers' burdens," says the apostle, and this is of the very essence of christianity. "We are too far apart from each other; we are every one too much absorbed in self; too indifferent to the success or failure of all the rest. Therefore the success or failure of all the rest. Therefore many faint and sink by the wayside, and many drag along a heavy heart, because there is no helper. Shall it continue so? or, rather, shall not the age, which is that of the brotherhood of man, be also that of the sisterhood of woman." But I must conclude. Once more: Kindergarten Culture, Co-operative Industry Schools, Co-operative Housekeeping, Employees of the Government, Ladies of Washington, think of it.

Jong Kraus.

THE BALTHORS SCHUSTER FROT.—The Baltimere American of this morning cays that the following prizes were awarded at the Schustzen feet in that city yesterday for tenpin rolling:—A what-net, to H. Vouhaine; tenset, to Mr. Venderhaide; house gas-lamp, to set, to Mr. Venderhaide: house gas-lamp, to Mr. Wainefeld; ellver watch, to Mr. Mallhans; half-down teaspoons, to O. Benner; tea pitcher, to Mr. Walter, of Washington; merschaum pipe, to B. Sairig; pair vaces, P. Filipatrick. The extra prise, a gold medal, was awarded to John Roet, he making the greatest number of ten-atribes.

of Italy is talking about woman's rights. Thread chignons sell for fifteen cents in

or Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise is very critically ill.

So Philadelphia is to have a tree bathing house as soon as it can get any water. My The opinion here is that the Harvards will be the "noblest Howmen of them all."

My A couple have been married at Frankfort after thirty-six years' engagement.

My A Jersey City policeman shot himself last week because his wife wouldn't wash himself.

of A Masonic lodge for women has just been founded in Florence, Italy. Flos, published in that State, as a "lively journal."

STAn International Congress on Priso Discipline is to be held next year in Europe. Adams have been defeated as candidates for Governor of Massachusetts.

BY Resurrectionists in Clevaland spail corpose for the sake of the grave-clothes, and return the waters to agonized triends.